

coming vertical terminally. Last molar disproportionately smaller than the other cheek-teeth.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh) :—

Head and body 143 mm.; tail 13; hind foot 28.

Skull : condylo-basal length 37·6; condylo-incisive length 39·6; zygomatic breadth 28·7; nasals $16 \times 4\cdot7$; interorbital breadth 10·8; palatilar length 22·6; upper molar series (crowns) 6·8.

Hab. and *Type* as above.

This interesting rodent-mole, which I have named in honour of the donor of the collection, is widely different from any described species, as is, indeed, to be expected from its locality. Perhaps its nearest ally is the *G. lechei* of Monbuttu, but that is considerably larger. The only other West-African species, *G. zechi*, of Togoland, is a very pale animal, while *G. foxi* is one of the darkest species of the genus.

LIV.—*Descriptions of Thirty-six new Species of Land and Freshwater Shells from British East Africa, chiefly from Mount Kenia and the neighbouring District.* By H. B. PRESTON, F.Z.S.

[Plates XI. & XII.]

Ennea consobrina, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Allied to *E. unilirata*, Smith *, which also occurred at the same locality, but differing from that species in its larger, more solid, and more cylindrical form, the later whorls in the present species not decreasing in size, its coarsely striate sculpture, broader and more rectangular aperture, and thick rather broadly reflexed labrum; moreover it has one whorl more, the whorls are flatter, and the suture is shallower.

Alt. 4·25, diam. maj. 2·25 mm.

Aperture : alt. 1, diam. ·75 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 9000–10,000 feet, British East Africa.

Ennea iota, sp. n. (Fig. 2.)

Shell minute, ovately pyramidal, thin, white; whorls 5, regularly increasing, the last ascending in front, sculptured

* J. Conch. x. p. 315.

with rather coarse, very oblique, transverse striæ; suture somewhat deeply impressed; labrum sinuous, white, scarcely reflexed, the margins not joined, though it is continued for some distance along the parietal wall; aperture almost irregularly triangular, furnished with two oblique parietal lamellæ, of which the lower is the coarser, a short lamella on the outer lip, a coarse basal denticle, and a coarse oblique lamella on the columella.

Alt. 1.5, diam. maj. 1 mm.

Hab. Between Rumruti and Mount Kenia, British East Africa.

Ennea keniana, sp. n. (Fig. 3.)

Shell small, ovately cylindrical, white, somewhat polished; whorls 8, the first five rather rapidly increasing, sculptured with obsolete, oblique, transverse striæ, which become more accentuated on the last whorl behind the labrum, the last whorl tri-strangulate; suture impressed; umbilical area excavated, depressed, and finally narrowing to a shallow chink; labrum white, continuous; columella descending rather obliquely; aperture irregularly rectangular, armed with an almost vertical parietal plait, which bifurcates above where it reaches the margin of the peristome, a denticle and below this a lamella on the outer lip, a rather coarse basal erect lamella and an inwardly curved lamella on the columella.

Alt. 3.5, diam. maj. 1.5 mm.

Aperture: alt. .75, diam. nearly .5 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 6000-8000 feet, British East Africa; a single specimen was also taken in the lower country between Rumruti and Mount Kenia.

Ennea optata, sp. n. (Fig. 4.)

Shell cylindrically ovate, moderately solid, whitish, polished, shining; whorls $7\frac{1}{2}$, flat, the earlier whorls rather rapidly increasing, the later very slowly increasing, marked with transverse arcuate striæ, which become finer on the later whorls, and very fine wavy spiral striæ, the last whorl bi-strangulate behind the labrum; suture linear; umbilical area shallowly excavated, but without regular perforation; labrum white, thickened, reflexed; aperture irregularly sub-quadrate, armed with a rather crookedly curved parietal lamella on the right side, a somewhat coarse lamella situate between two denticles on the inner margin of the outer lip, a basal tooth-like lamella and a broad bifurcate lamella on the columella.

Alt. 10·75, diam. maj. 5·5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 2·5, diam. 2 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 6000–8000 feet, British East Africa.

Ennea pilula, sp. n. (Fig. 5.)

Shell ovate, imperforate, solid, yellowish white, slightly polished; whorls $7\frac{1}{2}$, the apical whorls exerted, smooth, the third, fourth, and fifth gradually increasing, the sixth and seventh flat and about of the same breadth, all the later whorls from the beginning of the third onward sculptured with transverse arcuate striae, which become obsolete on the middle and lower portions of the last whorl, the last whorl tri-strangulate behind the labrum; suture linear; umbilical area presenting a shallow elongate depression; columella almost vertically descending; labrum white, thickened, broadly expanded, reflexed, a coarse white parietal callus joining the margins; aperture roughly quadrilateral, armed with a coarse, broad, bifid, reflexed, subparietal lamella, below which occur on the inner margin of the outer lip three plaits, the upper of which forms a canal with the subparietal lamella; below these and at the base of the aperture occurs a fourth plait, and above this on the columella are situate three more plaits, of which the middle one is the strongest, and again above these two denticles.

Alt. 11·25, diam. maj. 6·5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 2·5, diam. 1·75 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 6000–8000 feet, British East Africa.

Ennea pretiosa, sp. n. (Fig. 6.)

Shell ovate, rimate, thin, whitish when in dead condition; whorls 7, the first four rapidly increasing, the sixth the largest, apical whorl smooth, the remainder sculptured with distant, thin, erect, transverse costulae, between which occur coarse transverse striae; suture rather deeply impressed; umbilicus wide above, suddenly becoming very narrow and deep below; labrum almost continuous, white, expanded, reflexed, folded above, and turned downwards into a strong, parietal, obtusely angular lamella, bearing a nodule on either side of the angle; aperture irregularly ovate, armed with a short, lamelliform tubercle on the outer lip; a broad, basal denticle, above which occur two denticles, on the columella, of which the lower is the larger.

Alt. 4·5, diam. maj. 2·5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1, diam. ·5 mm.

Hab. Between Rumruti and Mount Kenia, British East Africa; specimens were also taken on Mount Kenia itself at an altitude of from 6000–8000 feet.

The sculpture of the species is very beautiful, and under a lens recalls that of some of the more distantly costulate *Scalariæ*.

Ennea princei, sp. n. (Fig. 7.)

Shell cylindrically ovate, perforate, cream-coloured; whorls 7, the first five rapidly increasing, the last ascending in front, closely obliquely transversely striate; suture impressed; umbilicus moderately narrow, deep; peristome nearly continuous, white, narrowly reflexed; aperture irregularly rectangular, armed with an almost vertical parietal lamella; a large projecting denticle on the outer lip, opposite which is situate a similar denticle of about equal size on the columella.

Alt. 4, diam. maj. 2·25 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1, diam. nearly ·75 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 9000–10,000 feet, British East Africa.

Ennea simplicima, sp. n. (Fig. 8.)

Shell cylindrical, very thin, almost membranaceous, perforate, pale greenish white; whorls 6, the first four rapidly increasing, transversely striate, the striae becoming obsolete on the later whorls; suture well impressed; umbilicus very narrow, nearly concealed by the outward expansion of the columella; columella descending obliquely, a thin white callus joining it with the lip above; labrum thin, white, scarcely reflexed; aperture broadly and shortly inversely auriform, *edentulate*.

Alt. 5, diam. maj. 2 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1, diam. ·75 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 9000–10,000 feet, British East Africa.

Thapsia rumrutiensis, sp. n. (Fig. 9.)

Shell perforate, small, depressedly turbinate, moderately solid, dark straw-colour; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, rather rapidly increasing, marked with lines of growth, the last angled at the periphery; suture impressed; base of shell somewhat inflated, sculptured

with very fine wavy striæ; umbilicus very narrow; columella short, curved; labrum simple, acute; aperture broadly sublunate.

Alt. 1·25, diam. maj. 2·5, diam. min. 2·25 mm.

Hab. Between Rumruti and Mount Kenia, British East Africa; two specimens were also collected at Rumruti on the Laikipia Plateau.

Zingis gaziensis, sp. n. (Fig. 10.)

Shell depressedly turbate, thin, pale yellowish brown; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, sculptured with coarse, transverse, subplicate lines of growth; suture impressed; umbilicus deep; columella arched, outwardly dilated above; labrum simple; aperture rather broadly lunate.

Alt. 4, diam. maj. 7·5, diam. min. 6·5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 3, diam. 2·5 mm.

Hab. Gazi, British East Africa.

Zingis consanguinea, sp. n. (Fig. 11.)

Closely allied to *Z. gaziensis*, but darker in colour, with rather more produced spire and wider umbilicus; the aperture also is rather more broadly lunate.

Alt. 4·75, diam. maj. 8·25, diam. min. 7 mm.

Aperture: alt. 3·25, diam. 3·5 mm.

Hab. Between Rumruti and Mount Kenia, British East Africa; also collected on Mount Kenia at from 6000–8000 feet altitude.

Zingis keniana, sp. n. (Fig. 12.)

Shell turbate, with moderately exerted spire, thin, pale brown, painted with a rather broad band of pale reddish purple just above the periphery; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, regularly increasing, the last rather globose, marked with growth-ridges and sculptured with very fine, closely set, silky, oblique, transverse and fine, spiral striæ; suture impressed, somewhat wrinkled below; base of shell spirally striate; umbilicus very narrow, deep, overhung by the expansion of the columella; columella descending in a curve, outwardly expanded and diffused into a polished, granular, spirally striate, parietal callus which reaches the lip above; labrum simple; aperture broadly sublunate.

Alt. 10, diam. maj. 14·25, diam. min. 12·5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 7, diam. 6 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 9000–10,000 feet, British East Africa.

Trachycystis planulata, sp. n. (Fig. 13.)

Shell depressedly suborbicular, with nearly planulate spire, perforate, thin, horny, pale olivaceous; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, rather rapidly increasing, the last descending in front, angled at the periphery, marked with coarse, oblique, somewhat arcuate, transverse riblets; suture well impressed; base of shell slightly convex; umbilicus moderately wide, deep; columella descending in a very oblique curve; labrum thin, narrowly reflexed; aperture broadly sublunate.

Alt. 5.25, diam. maj. 11, diam. min. 9 mm.

Aperture: alt. 5, diam. 5.5 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 9000–10,000 feet, British East Africa.

Trachycystis pseudocharopa, sp. n. (Fig. 14.)

Shell small, suborbicular, depressed, almost planulate, somewhat thin, light brown; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, sculptured with rather coarse, closely set, oblique, arcuate costulae; suture impressed; umbilicus moderately wide, deep; columella vertically descending; labrum simple, acute; aperture broadly sublunate.

Alt. 1.25, diam. maj. 2.5 mm.

Hab. Naivasha, British East Africa.

A pretty little species, forcibly reminding one of some of the New Zealand and Australian *Charopidae*.

Trachycystis approximans, sp. n. (Fig. 15.)

Very closely allied to *T. pseudocharopa*, but differing in its much finer sculpture and less depressed form, the present species being depressedly turbinate.

Alt. 1.5, diam. maj. 2.5, diam. min. 2 mm.

Aperture: alt. .5, diam. about .5 mm.

Hab. Between Ru-ruti and Mount Kenia, British East Africa.

Trachycystis rugosa, sp. n. (Fig. 16.)

Shell small, depressedly orbicular, covered with a pale brown periostracum; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, regularly increasing, sculptured with distant, rather coarse, transverse costulae, between which occur fine, closely-set, transverse striae; suture deeply impressed; base of shell slightly inflated; umbilicus wide, deep; columella obliquely descending, a callus joining it with the lip above; labrum simple; aperture subcircular.

Alt. 1·5, diam. maj. 2·75, diam. min. 2·25 mm.

Aperture: alt. ·5, diam. ·5 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 9000–10,000 feet, British East Africa.

Acanthinula expatriata, sp. n. (Fig. 17.)

Shell globosely turbinate, with elevated spire, thin, covered with a shining pale bronze periostracum, which is raised on the later whorls into rather distant, regular, very oblique ridges, each ridge bearing a coarse, long, broad-based, membranaceous bristle at the periphery; whorls 4, rapidly increasing, convex; suture deeply impressed; base of shell convex, showing traces of very fine, spiral sculpture between the ridges of the periostracum; umbilicus narrow, very deep, partly concealed by the expansion of the outer margin of the columella; columella descending in an oblique curve and diffused above into a whitish, parietal callus, both it and the labrum white, slightly reflexed and outwardly broadly surrounded by a reflexed extension of the membranaceous periostracum, thus forming a double margin; aperture sub-circular.

Alt. nearly 2·5, diam. maj. 2 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 9000–10,000 feet, British East Africa.

Rachis virginea, sp. n. (Fig. 18.)

Shell acuminate ovate, thin, the earlier whorls flesh-coloured, the later whorls cream-coloured, occasionally spotted with reddish purple; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, rather flat, the last angulate at the periphery, marked with transverse growth lines and very fine, spiral striae, these latter becoming more marked on the base of the shell; suture impressed; columella obliquely outwardly curved below, reflexed and expanded into a thin callus; peristome simple; aperture ovate.

Alt. 14, diam. maj. 9·5, diam. min. 7 mm.

Aperture: alt. 7·5, diam. 4·5 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 6000–8000 feet, British East Africa.

Rachis turricula, sp. n. (Fig. 19.)

Shell elongately turrite, perforate, thin, corneous, polished, pale yellowish brown; whorls 7, the last two rather rapidly increasing, marked with fine, oblique lines of growth; suture impressed; umbilicus very narrow; columella vertically

descending, outwardly reflexed round the narrow perforation; aperture inversely auriform.

Alt. 10, diam. maj. 5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 5, diam. 2.5 mm.

Hab. Between Rumruti and Mount Kenia, British East Africa.

Cerastus nobilis, sp. n. (Fig. 20.)

Shell acuminate ovate, scarcely rimate, somewhat solid, dark flesh-coloured, shading to a paler hue on the last whorl; whorls 6, rapidly increasing, the apical whorls smooth, the remainder decussately sculptured with fine, spiral and transverse striæ, the upper whorls also being rather coarsely obliquely transversely striate, and the last coarsely malleated; suture impressed, slightly crenellate; columella rather vertically descending, outwardly expanded above, a faint polished callus joining it with the margin of the labrum; labrum thickened, outwardly expanded, reflexed, tinged with pale reddish brown; aperture inversely auriform; interior of shell rich reddish brown.

Alt. 30, diam. maj. 21, diam. min. 17.5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 13.5, diam. 8.5 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 6000–8000 feet, British East Africa.

Jaminia desiderata, sp. n. (Fig. 21.)

Shell small, turbinate, with very obtuse apex, reddish brown; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, rather slowly increasing, moderately convex, the last ascending in front; suture well impressed; umbilicus broad, somewhat deep, partly concealed by the reflexion of the columellar margin; columella descending very obliquely, bearing rather interiorly a single plait; labrum whitish, sinuous, reflexed, projecting inwardly at a point some little distance below its junction with the parietal wall, which bears a weak, very oblique lamella; aperture irregularly quadrate.

Alt. 3, diam. maj. 2 mm.

Aperture: alt. .75, diam. .5 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 9000–10,000 feet, British East Africa.

Fauxulus duplicatus, sp. n. (Fig. 22.)

Shell small, sinistral, cylindrically ovate, rimate, brown; whorls 5, the first four regularly increasing, the last ascending

in front, having a somewhat weathered appearance; suture well impressed; umbilicus reduced to a narrow chink; columella descending in a curve; labrum continuous, white, slightly reflexed, obtusely angled above on the outer side; aperture roundly ovate, armed with two short, erect, parietal lamellæ placed the one almost above the other, the lower of which is very interiorly situate, a tubercular lamella on the columella and a sub-basal lamella on the outer lip, above which, and well inside the shell, occurs a small denticle.

Alt. 3·25, diam. maj. 1·75 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1, diam. ·5 mm.

Hab. Between Rumruti and Mount Kenia, British East Africa.

Clausilia degeneris, sp. n. (Fig. 23.)

Shell small, thin, cylindrically subulate, brown, streaked with greyish white; whorls 7, somewhat convex, sculptured with fine, oblique, closely set, silky, transverse striæ; suture well impressed; columella whitish, arched, bearing on the upper portion a single erect lamella almost at right angles; labrum continuous, whitish, slightly thickened, scarcely reflexed; aperture ovate.

Alt. 6·25, diam. maj. 1·5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1, diam. ·5 mm.

Hab. Between Rumruti and Mount Kenia, British East Africa.

A small degenerate form which almost marks the southern limit of the genus on the African continent.

REBMANNIELLA, sec. nov.

Shell having broad, blunt, apical whorls and columella almost truncate.

Type of section, *R. inepta*,

Limicolaria (Rebmanniella) inepta, sp. n. (Fig. 24.)

Shell fusiform, rather solid, the earlier whorls painted with transverse slate-coloured flame-markings, the later whorls brownish yellow, stained, streaked, and blotched with greyish brown; whorls $6\frac{1}{4}$, decussately sculptured throughout with spiral striæ and transverse riblets; suture impressed, slightly crenellate, margined below; columella descending nearly vertically, diffused above into a thin polished callus, which reaches the margin of the labrum, almost truncate below; labrum simple, acute, somewhat receding above and below;

aperture rather narrowly inversely auriform; interior of shell pale bluish white, polished, nacreous.

Alt. 58, diam. maj. 27, diam. min. 24 mm.

Aperture: alt. 21, diam. 14 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 6000–8000 feet, British East Africa.

I am inclined to include in this section *Limicolaria dohertyi*, Smith *, from Uganda, and also *Limicolaria keniana*, Smith †, from Mount Kenia.

KRAPFIELLA, gen. nov.

Shell bulimiform, perforate, with *apical whorls large, broad, and sculptured with spiral striae*, the later whorls marked only with transverse wrinkles; columella *not* truncate.

Type of genus, *K. mirabilis*.

Krapfiella mirabilis, sp. n. (Figs. 25 A, 25 B.)

Shell elongately ovate, rather thin, yellowish brown; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, the apical whorls closely but coarsely spirally striate, the later whorls sculptured with transverse ribs; suture well impressed, somewhat crenellate; umbilicus narrow, deep, partly concealed by the outward expansion of the columella; columella glassy, slightly oblique, outwardly expanded; peristome simple; aperture inversely auriform.

Alt. 23.5, diam. maj. 13, diam. min. 11 mm.

Aperture: alt. 10.25, diam. 5.5 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 6000–8000 feet, British East Africa.

Homorus egregius, sp. n. (Fig. 26.)

Shell subulate, glossy, polished, shining, yellowish olive; whorls 11, somewhat convex, marked with transverse growth striae; suture well impressed, somewhat crenellate; columella curved, obliquely truncate below, a light well-defined callus extending from it to the margin of the labrum above; labrum simple; aperture elongately inversely auriform.

Alt. 51.75, diam. maj. 18, diam. min. 11 mm.

Aperture: alt. 13, diam. 5.5 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 6000–8000 feet, British East Africa.

Curvella deliciosa, sp. n. (Fig. 27.)

Shell ovately fusiform, thin, vitreous, pale greenish white;

* J. Malac. viii. p. 95.

† J. Conch. x. p. 318.

whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, the first three and a half regularly increasing, the last large, the apical whorls smooth, the later whorls beautifully sculptured with fine, glassy, regularly distant, arcuate costulae; suture well impressed; columella almost vertically descending, stained with pale reddish chestnut, a moderately thick well-defined parietal callus joining it with the lip above; labrum simple, acute, receding above and below; aperture elongately inversely auriform.

Alt. 6.5, diam. maj. 3.5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 3.5, diam. 1.75 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 9000–10,000 feet, British East Africa.

KENIA, subgen. nov.

Shell subulate, transversely striate, with oblique truncate columella, the later whorls, and especially the last, much elongated; aperture receding at base.

Type of subgenus, *Kenia suturalis*.

Kenia suturalis, sp. n. (Fig. 28.)

Shell subulate, thin, semitransparent, polished, shining, yellowish olive; whorls 7, the last two flattish and more elongate in proportion to the remainder, the upper whorls sculptured with oblique transverse striae, which become less marked on the later whorls; suture impressed, ornamented with a narrow, cream-coloured, sublateral, marginal band on which the terminations of the transverse striae are very apparent; columella descending in a very pronounced curve, obliquely truncate below, diffused outwards and above into a thin whitish callus which reaches the upper margin of the labrum; labrum simple, acute, receding below; aperture inversely auriform.

Alt. 29.5, diam. maj. 8.5, diam. min. 8 mm.

Aperture: alt. 8.5, diam. 4.5 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 9000–10,000 feet, British East Africa.

*Subulina dohertyi**, Smith, from Uganda, specimens of which also occurred on Mount Kenia at from 6000–8000 feet, may perhaps also be included in the present subgenus.

Kenia iredalei, sp. n. (Fig. 29.)

Shell subulate, whitish, covered with a golden-brown

* J. Conch. x. p. 319.

periostracum; whorls 7, moderately flat, marked only with lines of growth; suture impressed; columella somewhat curved, abruptly truncate; labrum simple, receding below; aperture inversely auriform.

Alt. 16·75, diam. maj. 4·5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 4·5, diam. 2 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, 6000–8000 feet, British East Africa.

Opeas orestias, sp. n. (Fig. 30.)

Shell fusiform, yellowish white, thin, rimate, with obtuse and rather large apex; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, convex, the first one and a half smooth, the remainder sculptured with somewhat coarse transverse riblets; suture deeply impressed; perforation reduced to a mere chink; columella descending obliquely, reflexed; labrum acute, simple; aperture elongately ovate.

Alt. 4 mm., diam. maj. 2 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1, diam. nearly ·5 mm.

Hab. Mount Kenia, at an altitude of 9000–10,000 feet, British East Africa.

Opeas terebra, sp. n. (Fig. 31.)

Shell elongately subulate, shining, yellowish white, thin; whorls $10\frac{1}{2}$, the apical whorls smooth, submammillary, the remainder flattish, sculptured with fine, transverse, arcuate costulae; suture impressed, rather coarsely crenellated by the terminations of the transverse costulae; columella thickened, descending in a slight curve; labrum white, slightly reflexed; aperture inversely auriform.

Alt. 12·5, diam. maj. 2·75 mm.

Aperture: alt. 2·25, diam. 1 mm.

Hab. Between Rumruti and Mount Kenia, British East Africa.

Opeas rumrutiensis, sp. n. (Fig. 32.)

Shell rather shortly subulate, thin, semitransparent, wax-coloured, with rather blunt apex; whorls 6, slightly convex, sculptured with transverse, arcuate, somewhat closely-set costulae; suture impressed, margined below; columella vertically descending, narrowly reflexed; labrum simple; aperture inversely auriform.

Alt. 6, diam. maj. 2, diam. min. 1·75 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1·75, diam. ·5 mm.

Hab. Between Rumruti and Mount Kenia, British East Africa.

Opeas angustior, sp. n. (Fig. 33.)

Shell differing from *O. rumrutiensis* in its rather narrower form and more acuminate apex, in having an additional whorl and a half, coarser transverse sculpture, crenellate and not margined suture, more obliquely descending columella, and shorter aperture.

Alt. 7·25, diam. maj. nearly 2 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1·25, diam. ·5 mm.

Hab. Between Rumruti and Mount Kenia, British East Africa.

Opeas vicina, sp. n. (Fig. 34.)

Shell differing from *O. angustior* in its shorter and more tapering form, rather more convex whorls, of which there are but six, coarser sculpture, rather less oblique columella, and shorter aperture.

Alt. 5·25, diam. maj. 1·75, diam. min. 1·5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1, diam. ·5 mm.

Hab. Between Rumruti and Mount Kenia, British East Africa.

Ancylus crassistriatus, sp. n. (Fig. 35.)

Shell somewhat conical, oval, with subcentral apex, chocolate-brown in colour, sculptured with coarse, wavy, radiate striæ; margin somewhat serrated; interior reddish brown, polished, shining.

Alt. 2, diam. maj. 4·5, diam. min. 3 mm.

Hab. Between Rumruti and Mount Kenia, British East Africa.

Pisidium kenianum, sp. n. (Fig. 36.)

Shell solid, somewhat trigonal, convex, very finely concentrically striate; umbones large; dorsal margin arched; ventral margin rounded; anterior side rather abruptly descending; posterior side slightly produced, rounded; cardinal teeth in right valve small, oblique; anterior lateral elongate, erect; posterior lateral also elongate, slightly rounded; cardinal teeth in left valve situated at an obtuse angle to one another, the anterior broad below, the posterior small; the anterior lateral in left valve posteriorly bifid, angled in the middle, outwardly projecting; the posterior lateral elongately anteriorly bifid, also projecting, slightly grooved above.

Long. 3·75, lat. 4 mm.

Hab. Between Rumruti and Mount Kenia, British East Africa; a few specimens were also collected on Mount Kenia at an altitude of from 9000–10,000 feet.

Mr. B. B. Woodward, who has very kindly examined this species for me, informs me that it in some measure resembles the *P. supinum*, A. Schmidt, of North-western Europe.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XI.

- Fig. 1. *Ennea consobrina*, sp. n.
 Fig. 2. — *iota*, sp. n.
 Fig. 3. — *keniana*, sp. n.
 Fig. 4. — *optata*, sp. n.
 Fig. 5. — *pilula*, sp. n.
 Fig. 6. — *pretiosa*, sp. n.
 Fig. 7. — *princei*, sp. n.
 Fig. 8. — *simplicimu*, sp. n.
 Fig. 9. *Thapsia rumrutiensis*, sp. n.
 Fig. 10. *Zingis gaziensis*, sp. n.
 Fig. 11. — *consanguinea*, sp. n.
 Fig. 12. — *keniana*, sp. n.
 Fig. 13. *Trachycystis planulata*, sp. n.
 Fig. 14. — *pseudocharopa*, sp. n.
 Fig. 15. — *approximans*, sp. n.
 Fig. 16. — *rugosa*, sp. n.
 Fig. 17. *Acanthinula expatriata*, sp. n.
 Fig. 18. *Rachis virginea*, sp. n.
 Fig. 19. — *turricula*, sp. n.
 Fig. 20. *Cerastus nobilis*, sp. n.
 Fig. 21. *Jamina desiderata*, sp. n.
 Fig. 22. *Fuuxulus duplicatus*, sp. n.
 Fig. 23. *Clausilia degeneris*, sp. n.

PLATE XII.

- Fig. 24. *Limnicolaria (Rebmanniella) inepta*, sp. n.
 Fig. 25 A. *Krapfiella mirabilis*, sp. n.
 Fig. 25 B. — —. Apex, enlarged.
 Fig. 26. *Homorus egregius*, sp. n.
 Fig. 27. *Curvella deliciosa*, sp. n.
 Fig. 28. *Kenia suturalis*, sp. n.
 Fig. 29. — *iredalei*, sp. n.
 Fig. 30. *Opeas orestias*, sp. n.
 Fig. 31. — *terebra*, sp. n.
 Fig. 32. — *rumrutiensis*, sp. n.
 Fig. 33. — *angustior*, sp. n.
 Fig. 34. — *vicina*, sp. n.
 Fig. 35. *Ancylus crassistriatus*, sp. n.
 Fig. 36. *Pisidium kenianum*, sp. n.